

GOVERNOUR'S SPEECH.

uesday the 11th inst. at twelve o'clock His Excellency the Governour came down to the Chamber of the House of Representatives, where the Senate were previously convened—when he addressed the two Houses as follows:

Gentlemen of the Senate, and Gentlemen of the House of Representatives, A time when the attention of this country was necessarily called to a defence against an invading enemy, the people of the several States originated, or revived systems of government—On these systems, the freedom and happiness of their posterity will essentially depend. The great plan for uniting the powers and directing the force of so many independent States, rising into one confederated and powerful republic, could not in such a situation be properly attended to. To unite in one great system of National Government, for many separate Republics, including extremes of climate, and possessed by people very various in their habits of life, in their manners, and in their religious opinions; was indeed a work which demanded the utmost exertions of human wisdom, and required the most unembarrassed deliberations. This seems to have been referred as an honorary task for the people of America. Whether all our expectations will be eventually answered from this plan, must be left to future experience—But this principle is already ascertained, that any delay which has happened, or which may hereafter happen, in producing the effects which the form of that government is capable of affording, is no objection to the government itself. Time and experience, we hope, will consolidate the opinions of the Members of Congress in the important points before them, and yield to the people of the great Republic, all the advantages which can be derived from the wisest and best administered form of government. And we cannot but feel ourselves well assured, that a candour and generosity peculiar to the body of this people, will continue to support amongst them, the harmony of sentiment which so universally prevails, and which affords a happy pledge of our political prosperity.

We have, by the blessing of Divine Providence, achieved a situation truly enviable in the eyes of other nations—Our persons and possessions are governed by standing and known laws, and secured by a Constitution formed by ourselves. This Constitution is a law to the Legislative authority itself—And least the pride of office, or the hand of lawless power, should rob the people of their constitutional security, a proper balance is provided in the Judicial Department, occasionally arising from the body of the people. The price of our freedom has been great toils and much expense, and we yet feel the weight of it—Be we feel as freemen, while the people of some other countries are oppressed with heavy burdens which have been accumulated, not to secure, but to destroy their freedom.

Though the national affairs of freedom are more immediately under the attention of the General Government, yet we have very important business which demands our attention.

Having formed our governments, established our independence, we sit down quietly and peaceably to industry and to perform those duties which may be reasonably expected from us in our tranquil situation. And I am very happy to inform you, that the business of our meeting is principally confined to the devising ways and means for authorizing the just demands of our public creditors—making such additional laws as may be necessary to mark out the paths of distributive justice—to adopt such measures as may facilitate the payment of the uncollected parts of the State—And to devise ways for promoting useful knowledge and for incalculable virtues which are the only solid foundation of public and private felicity.

Many of the citizens of this Commonwealth, while the country was pressed on every side by danger and distress, freely loaned their property to the public faith—and had the most solemn assurances for a repayment with interest. Others ventured their lives in the war for our defence, and received the public faith pledged for a compensation, when the war should be terminated. The eyes of these creditors are now upon us for justice: And the sufferings of the widows and orphans demand our attention.

I am sensible that some of the public securities, evidential of these loans and services, have been thrown into the hands of persons who have given but a small consideration for them; and while we are convinced that this has in some measure been owing to the failure of governmental promises, we ought not to increase the penalty by unnecessary delays in doing justice. Was it within the power of the State to pay the debt they owe as a government, it would be for their honour and advantage to do it immediately—but as this cannot be done, the making provision for the punctual payment of the interest annually, will be nearly as well for the creditors. But then in order to produce this effect, the payment of this interest must be assured upon funds which may be depended upon. In a republican government, the idea of responsibility is generally divided amongst too many persons to insure that punctuality in the performance of promises, which some other forms of government may afford—Therefore the security of punctual payment is not frequently well established, without appropriated funds; and yet the happiness of every government in whatever form it may be depends essentially upon the rectitude and punctuality of it—When I speak of the happiness of a government, I mean that situation of a civil community, which has a tendency to make those who compose it happy, by affording them security against foreign invaders, as well as against internal enemies; and in defending the individuals over whom it is extended, against oppression and injustice.

The debt we are involved in, and which I have now under consideration, was contracted for the common defence of the United States, and I flatter myself that justice will finally prevail, so that the government lately established will consider the whole of the nation as responsible to each State for debts of this nature. In the Report of the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States there is a proposal for Congress to assume the debts of the several States; but I am not convinced of the propriety of the General Government's assuming to pay the debts of this Commonwealth without the request or consent of this State, to transfer the demands to the General Government; but as it will be more general to any system of Finance which the Congress may adopt, for this class of the creditors of this State, to transfer the demands to the General Government, and on the idea of the standing credit of our Government, and to have them involved in the funded debt of the United States, than to have a claim open in favour of the Commonwealth, I recommend it to your serious deliberation, whether the instructions may not be given to our Senators and Representatives on this point.

Gentlemen of the Senate, and Gentlemen of the House of Representatives, The settlement of a very extensive territory of wild-lands within this Commonwealth, is an object of great consequence in my mind. The sale of those lands has been a subject of much expectation in former General Courts, but the advantages and benefits have not been equal to their hopes. The first settlers of a new soil have to encounter great difficulties, and to suffer many hardships. The want of a regular gospel ministry and proper schools, are not the least discouragements attending such an enterprise; for want of these their children are in danger of falling into life with vicious habits and abilities, which might render them good and useful citizens. Should the legislature of the Commonwealth, make a grant of these lands, for a small consideration, to such persons as would settle them in regular corporations, according to the condition of their grants, and refer to the appropriate sufficient quantities of the soil, to purchase and support the settlement of a regular ministry, and the support of proper schools for a number of years, until the inhabitants could be able to support them without the aid of government, I believe it would have a happy effect. Should this or any other plan be adopted, to induce our people to become settlers there, it would have a tendency to prevent those emigrations, which have for some years past been so frequent, increase the number of our citizens, support the respectability of the Commonwealth, and probably, in a short space of time, afford a resource far exceeding what the value of the lands have been estimated at.

It is of vast importance to our Commonwealth, that a speedy and just execution of the laws should be maintained—and that idleness, dissipation and every vice should be discontinued—I therefore recommend it to you, to revise the laws and to remove every obstacle that may obstruct in the path of justice between man and man; and that every one may have a full remedy for every wrong, and the strongest security in the enjoyment of the fruit of his labour and industry: These are among the great ends of civil government.

Whenever I may find conducive to the well being of the State, in particular instances; and wherever information ought to be given you of the proceedings of the Supreme Executive Power of the State, shall be the subjects of particular messages.

Gentlemen of the Senate, and Gentlemen of the House of Representatives, I have requested this interview in compliance with the wishes of this government, and that I might pay that respect to you, and to our fellow-citizens, which is due from the First Magistrate to his constituents; and shall add no more, than to assure you, and thank you, that while I have strength for the least exertion, my zealous endeavours shall be for the support of their liberty, and for the promotion of their happiness, and prosperity.

I have directed the Secretary to lay before you the several Acts of Congress, which have been received since the last session of General Court.

JOHN HANCOCK, Council-Chamber, Boston, May 31, 1790.



WILL be kept for covering at the Stable of William Moore, YOUNG SCRIP, O. D VIRGINIA, and the famous BULL JACK ASS. D Horses will cover at 9/6 the season, or 4/5 the single leap. Four pounds in Cash will be given for each Mate at 15 months old, without any charge for the use of the Jack. Greenfield, May 15, 1790.

Massachusetts State Lottery. THE MANAGERS OF THE STATE LOTTERY present the Public with the following SCHEME of the THIRD CLASS of said Lottery, which will commence drawing on or before THURSDAY, the 22d of July next in the Representatives Chamber, in Boston. A list of Prizes will be published in the INDEPENDENT CHRONICLE, the Thursday following.

Table listing lottery prizes: 6000 Tickets at three dollars each, with various prize amounts in dollars and cents.

2070 Prizes, 39300 Blank. Deduction, Premiums, 10000.

PREMIUMS, 30 To the first Number drawn Blank, 20 Do. On the 2nd day of drawing, 20 Do. On the 3d day of drawing, 20 Do. On the 4th day of drawing, 30 Last number drawn Blank.

36 TICKETS in the above Class may be had of the several Managers of JAMES WHITE, Franklin's Head, Court-Street, of the Treasurer of the Commonwealth, and of Capt. SAMUEL CLAWSON, at Northampton, each of whom will pay the Prize on Demand. BENJAMIN AUSTIN, junr, DAVID COBB, SAMUEL COOPER, GEORGE R. MINOT, JOHN KNEELAND, Boston, May 20, 1790.

BENJAMIN PRESCOTT, Acquaints his customers and the public that he has just received a fresh supply of Goods, which he is determined to dispose of for Cash at as low a rate as can be purchased in the country. He still continues a Wool Card Manufactory—returns his sincere thanks to his former customers, and solicits a continuance of their favours. Northampton, June 8, 1790.

ALL Persons having demands against the estate of TIMOTHY DWIGHT, Esquire, late of Northampton, deceased, are desired to exhibit them to the subscriber, (who is appointed administrator with the will annexed, in the room of Mary Dwight, and Timothy Dwight, executors of said will) that he may be adjusted. And all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment. For the purpose of expediting the business of a settlement, the subscriber will attend at Northampton from the 22nd to the 28th of July next. THEODORUS DWIGHT.

Daniel Butler, Has just received a supply of GOODS, which he is determined to sell for Cash at a small discount from the cost, viz. Elastic & Fossil Cloths, Royal Rib, Callico and Chintz, Jeans, Flax Linnen, Fustians, Florstearns & Lattings, Fine Cotton Hosiery. Also a good assortment of HARD WARE, Consisting of almost every article commonly called for. A good assortment of CROCKERY and GLASS WARE, China Cups and Saucers, &c. STONE WARE—all sizes. 7 by 9 and 6 by 8 Win-dow Glass, Redwood, Bell Hyson Tea, Logwood, Lead sugar, Fustick, Nutmegs, Allam, Cloves, Copperas, Cinnamon, Saff by the bladder or Pepper, less quantity. Allspice.

WANTED, A large quantity of yard wide TOW CLOTH and BUTTER, and a generous price given. LAND, In the State of Vermont, for sale. Enquire of the PAINTER.

HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 23, 1790. NORTHAMPTON, (MASSACHUSETTS) Published by WILLIAM BUTLER.

Philanthropos.—No. 3.

By placing man in a jail and impartial point of observation, we behold a mealy of 300,000 slaves & 100,000 of the most wretched of the human race, who are kept in a state of perpetual slavery, and who are treated with the most cruel and oppressive manner. The most cruel and oppressive manner. The most cruel and oppressive manner. The most cruel and oppressive manner.

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. MONDAY, MAY 17. The report of the joint-committee, respecting the terms for which the President, Vice-President, Senators and Representatives of the United States have been chosen, &c. and which has been agreed to by the Senate, was taken into consideration. The report was read.

By the intercession of Congress in the case of every free slave must be the feeling of the qualification of its members, and the next Congress will determine its right, let the present Congress pass what laws they please; that the report contained a direct breach of the Constitution, as that expressly declares the members shall be chosen every second year, &c. as the State of North-Carolina, in order to be represented, must hold two elections within one year. It was further said that the Constitution does not expressly say any thing about a New Congress; the report was an interference with the rights of electors, and as such would contravene the sentiments of the people.

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